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Patents

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

5 TITLE: RIBBED MODULE FOR WAVE ENERGY DISPERSION  
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SPECIFICATION

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Application No. 29/132,444 filed November 9, 2000, and claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/259,368 filed December 29, 2000.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to apparatus and methods used to intercept waves and disperse the energy therein to thereby dissipate, if not eliminate, the wave action.

20 DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

Structures are known to be positioned in marine environments to function as breakwaters to reduce the effects of wave action from the shore. Such devices are disclosed in the patents discussed below.

5       The construction and arrangement of breakwaters to reduce erosion of shorelines has changed to include other than just concrete fixtures. For example, such devices and systems are disclosed in:

|    | <u>U.S. Patent No.</u>              | <u>Inventor(s)</u> |
|----|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 10 | 527,513                             | See et al.         |
|    | 1,593,863                           | Brasher            |
|    | 3,373,821                           | Sare               |
|    | 3,842,606                           | Stiles             |
|    | 3,846,990                           | Bowley             |
| 15 | 3,894,397                           | Fair               |
|    | 3,938,338                           | Cullen             |
|    | 4,118,937                           | Mansen             |
|    | 4,178,517                           | Salomon et al.     |
|    | 4,264,233                           | McCambridge        |
| 20 | 4,341,489                           | Karnas             |
|    | 4,407,607                           | McCambridge        |
|    | 4,431,337                           | Iwasa              |
|    | 4,669,913                           | Temple             |
|    | 4,691,661                           | Deiana             |
| 25 | 4,729,691                           | Sample             |
|    | 4,729,692                           | Techer             |
|    | 4,748,338                           | Boyce              |
|    | 4,776,724                           | Iswald             |
|    | 4,776,725                           | Brode              |
| 30 | 4,844,654                           | Widerman           |
|    | 4,856,933                           | Tubbs, Jr.         |
|    | 4,856,934                           | Nelson             |
|    | 4,856,935                           | Haras              |
|    | 4,900,188                           | Haselton et al.    |
| 35 | 5,104,258                           | Ianell             |
|    | 5,122,015                           | Shen               |
|    | 5,238,325                           | Krenzler           |
|    | 5,238,326                           | Creter             |
|    | 5,246,307                           | Rauch              |
| 40 | 5,250,696                           | Beardsley          |
|    | 5,556,229                           | Bishop et al.      |
|    | 5,564,369                           | Barber et al.      |
|    | Foreign Patent<br>805,789 (British) | Laurei             |

5       British Patent No. 805,789 also discloses a breakwater device  
which employs gas bubbles in the path of the wave motion to reduce  
sea waves and swell.

U.S. 5,879,105 to Bishop et al discloses a wave energy  
dispersion model with smooth flat faceted surface to dissipate wave  
10     energy and is incorporated herein by reference. The present  
invention represents an improvement over this prior device.

Traditional breakwaters, seawalls and jetties have failed to  
substantially curtail the destructive force of moving water  
primarily because of their construction, and tendencies to reflect  
15     or direct wave energy in destructive ways or concentrate the energy  
in local hot spots. Erosion and the scouring effects of the  
misdirected energy lead to the loss of the beach and undermining of  
the structures which were meant to protect the shoreline.

In addition, other fixed structures such as groins lead to the  
20     loss of natural flows and downdrift beaches by interrupting the  
littoral flows and generally create a surplus condition on the  
updraft side and a starvation condition on the downdraft beaches.

Other erosion control systems which are positioned offshore do  
not provide the arrangement of surfaces which deflect and redirect  
25     breaking waves so that eddies and vortexes produced interfere with

5 and cancel each other, as well as the oncoming portions of the next successive wave.

Many of these known devices and systems are rigidly mounted to the shore or shelf portion underneath the surf in a manner which severely restricts, if not eliminates, removal of the system to 10 another location where the barriers are needed more urgently. These same systems also usually require an extensive and expensive environmental impact study to justify use of the systems in marine environments which are essentially classified as "sensitive".

#### OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is a principal object of the present invention to provide a wave energy dispersion module and system constructed and arranged to moderate, attenuate and dissipate energy transmitted through flowing water and gravity waves.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a module 20 constructed to dissipate energy from flowing water regardless of the amount of water or the size of any waves, such that erosion of a shoreline is substantially reduced if not eliminated.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a 25 plurality of the modules arranged as a unit to be disposed offshore to extract wave energy and substantially reduce if not eliminate coastal erosion.

5        It is another object of the present invention to provide a plurality of units consisting of the modules, the units arranged in a staggered formation off shore to extract energy from waves and substantially reduce if not eliminate coastal erosion.

10      It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system which is constructed to be anchored offshore and removably mountable in its configuration such that removal to a remote location is quick, easy, and less expensive to implement than known systems.

15      It is another object of the present invention to provide modules constructed and arranged with respect to each other in the units such that water passages of different dimensions are provided to effect movement of the waves through the unit.

20      It is another object of the present invention to provide modules with ribbed surfaces, channels and grooves such that waves impinging on the modules are directed to form eddies and vortexes which impact and interfere with each other and effectively cancel each other.

25      It is another object of the present invention to provide a plurality of wave energy extraction units mounted to the sea floor by flexible support assemblies which permit the units to move and extract energy from the waves.

5 It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system which substantially reduces the effect of wave energy on the surf zone and the loss of sand therealong.

10 It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system constructed and arranged to be particularly effective in depths of water where most erosion occurs.

15 It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system having a plurality of units which can be filled with a substance to control the buoyancy, or tune the system with respect to the size and amplitude of the waves impacting the system.

20 It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system which has a portion thereof floating just above the surface and upon which objects or marine mammals can be supported.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system which does not impact upon the marine environment and which is aesthetically pleasing.

5 It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system constructed and arranged as an inverted pyramid to dissipate wave energy along a plurality of deflecting channels, surfaces and facets, such that incoming waves are directed to interfere with each other.

10 It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy dispersion system which because of its inverted pyramid shape substantially reduces the wave height thereby reducing the erosional nature of the wave energy moving toward the shoreline.

15 It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system and anchoring system to coact therewith such that the frequency of the system can be tuned depending upon the particular activity of the waves at that location.

20 It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system which is capable of converting the wave energy to heat, mechanical motion and kinetic energy.

25 It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system resiliently mounted by an anchoring system, and which is adapted to expand to absorb incoming flowing water for fracturing the waves.

5 It is another object of the present invention to provide a  
wave energy extraction system consisting of a multiplicity of  
individual modules flexibly mounted together which coact with one  
another to force the incoming waves to form eddies and vortexes  
which interfere with each other, thereby extracting energy from the  
10 wave.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a  
wave energy extraction system which is relatively inexpensive to  
construct and maintain and substantially increases the percentage  
of wave energy extracted.

15 It is another object of the present invention to provide a  
wave energy extraction system which is easy to assemble and  
disassemble, and is removably mountable to its anchoring system  
such that the system requiring repair can easily be removed and  
another system substituted therefor in a relatively short amount of  
20 time.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a  
wave energy extraction system consisting of a plurality of layers  
of modules, which layers are constructed and arranged in a  
staggered arrangement to fracture the incoming wave flow and  
25 provide eddies and vortexes directed into passages of the system to  
interfere with successive wave flow.

5        It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system which employs a concertina effect to interfere with the flowing water.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system adapted to have its buoyancy and mass  
10      adjusted to reduce the amplitude of waves moving toward the shoreline.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system which does not succumb to the harsh marine environment of breakers, salt water, intense sunlight and  
15      weather conditions, undertow and other forms of erosion.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system including a module constructed as a one-piece module or from a plurality of portions, preferably two, joined together with a connecting assembly.

20       It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system having two portions constructed such that free communication occurs between the two portions.

5 It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system wherein each one of the portions for the module are self-contained and do not permit free communication between the respective portions.

10 It is another object of the present invention to provide a locking assembly for the connection of modules such that when portions of a module are connected, they are locked into a select position.

15 It is another object of the present invention to provide a wave energy extraction system constructed of a pair of portions joined by a connection assembly which permits releasable engagement of the portions.

The objects of the present invention are accomplished by providing a module constructed with a plurality of ribbed surfaces and channels arranged to fracture a wave impinging thereon and 20 direct the wave into eddies and vortices which interfere with each other to substantially reduce the wave energy. Pairs of mating modules are joined together with a unique connection assembly. A plurality of such modules are connected to form breakwaters which reduce the effects of wave action on the shore.

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## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention, reference may be had to the detailed description of the preferred embodiments taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, of which:

10 FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the a portion of a system according to the present invention, including a plurality of the assembled ribbed modules wherein the broken lines are for illustrative purposes only.

15 FIG. 2 is a perspective front view of a pair of ribbed modules joined together.

FIG. 3 is a front elevational view of the joined pairs of ribbed modules, a rear elevational view being a mirror image thereof.

20 FIG. 4 is a left side elevational view of the pair of joined ribbed modules, a right side elevational view being a mirror image thereof.

FIG. 5 is a top plan view of the pair of ribbed modules, a bottom plan view being a mirror image thereof.

5 FIG. 6 is a perspective front view of a unitary ribbed module  
in place of the pair of modules of FIGS. 2-5.

FIG. 7 is a left side elevational view of the unitary ribbed module, a right side view being a mirror image thereof.

10 FIG. 8 is a top plan view of the unitary ribbed module, a bottom plan view being a mirror image thereof.

FIG. 9 is a perspective front view of another embodiment of a pair of ribbed modules.

Fig. 10 is a perspective exploded view of two individual ribbed modules to be joined together as a pair.

15 FIG. 11 is an elevational view of one of the pair of ribbed modules in position for interlocking with the second of the pair shown in dotted lines.

FIG. 12 is a side elevational view in partial cross section of the pair of ribbed modules showing an alternate connection assembly  
20 for joining the modules.

5 FIG. 13 is a side elevational view in partial cross section of  
a portion of the connection assembly.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIG. 1, a ribbed energy extraction system 10  
10 (hereinafter the "system") of the present invention is constructed  
and arranged for use offshore in the sea and oceans, as well as for  
use in the waters surrounding marinas, harbors and the like.  
Although the system has been characterized for use in particular  
with ocean waves, it is constructed and arranged to extract energy  
15 from flowing water, regardless of the salinity of water in which  
the system is positioned. In addition, as has been presented in  
the objects above, one of the advantages of the system is that it  
can be tuned to effectively and efficiently extract energy from  
flowing water, regardless of whether that water is flowing in the  
20 ocean, a delta or a river.

In FIG. 1, a portion of the system is shown including a  
plurality of pairs of ribbed modules 12 to be secured in a layered  
arrangement, an anchoring assembly, a restraining assembly, or  
other shapes to be disposed in the water to extract energy  
25 therefrom.

In FIGS. 2-5, a ribbed module 12 is shown from which the  
system is constructed. The module consists of a buoyant body  
having four walls; designated front wall 14, back wall 16, top wall

5      18 and bottom wall 20.    The perimeter of the walls are preferably  
of a rectangular shape.

The body also is provided with a first sidewall 22 and a  
second sidewall 24 in spaced relation.   The perimeter of the  
sidewalls are preferably of a rectangular shape.   As shown in Fig.  
10      4, the side walls extend outwardly and form a thicker central  
dimension which provides more efficient nesting of adjacent  
modules.

15      Transition surfaces 26 connect each one of said front wall,  
back wall, top wall and bottom wall to each of said sidewalls in  
spaced relation.   The transition surfaces are preferably of a  
triangular shape.   The various wall thicknesses and module sizes  
can be varied to suit different bodies of water.

20      The front, back, top and the bottom walls, and the first and  
second sidewalls all have a plurality of ridges 28, grooves 30 and  
channels 32 providing ribbed surfaces which have increased friction  
drag and resistance to waves.   Seams along which these surfaces  
intersect are preferably even and well defined, and provide for a  
generally 45° angle among the inclined surfaces.

25      The buoyant body of the module is provided with attaching  
means so that the plurality of buoyant bodies can be removably  
mounted and layered in a plurality of rows to arrive at an inverted

5      pyramid configuration with the number of modules in the upper rows  
being greater and decreasing to the lower rows immersed in the  
water. In particular, each one of the attaching means, preferably  
four in number, is connected to at least one of each said walls.  
In operation, the attaching means resemble and function as a yoke  
10     34.

15      Each one of the yokes is provided with a protruding end 36 and  
a transition end 38. The protruding end extends from the adjacent  
walls and is constructed with a length that is perpendicular to the  
first and second sidewalls in spaced relation. Preferably, the  
protruding end of the yoke is formed as a cylindrical section, as  
shown in FIGS. 2 and 3, although other shapes for the protruding  
end can be employed to effectively carry out the invention. A  
longitudinal axis of the protruding end is arranged substantially  
perpendicular to a plane of each one of the sidewalls in spaced  
20     relation. The outer surfaces 40 of the cylindrical protruding ends  
have ribbed protrusions and depressions similar to those of the  
front, back, top and bottom walls.

25      Opposed ends of the protruding end of the yoke terminate in  
spaced apart terminating surfaces which are substantially parallel  
to each other, and to the first and second sidewalls in spaced  
relation.

5        Each one of the buoyant bodies is provided with a passage  
means 42 which is constructed and arranged to extend through the  
protruding end and the spaced apart terminating surfaces of the  
yoke.      Preferably, the distance between the spaced apart  
terminating surfaces of the protruding end is less than a distance  
10      measured between the first and second sidewalls in spaced relation.  
In addition, it is preferable that the spaced apart terminating  
surfaces of the protruding end be constructed such that they are  
disposed in parallel relation to each other. This is to facilitate  
the mounting of a plurality of the modules (buoyant bodies) to one  
15      another so that the spaced apart terminating surfaces can function  
as bearing surfaces which lie flush against one another and provide  
for uniformity of the passages among the modules as discussed  
hereinafter.

20      A distance between the spaced apart terminating surfaces of  
the protruding end is also greater than a width of each of the  
walls adjacent thereto. The passage means of the protruding end is  
specifically constructed and arranged for receiving an attaching  
member such as a cable as will be discussed hereinafter.

25      Each one of the protruding members ends of the yoke thereof  
is connected to two adjacent walls of the front, back, top and  
bottom walls.

5        The buoyant body is also provided with another set or second  
transitional surfaces 44 which interconnect each one of the yokes  
with one of the first and second sidewalls 23, 24 in spaced  
relation. The second transitional surfaces are preferably of a  
rectangular shape, and are connected to a respective one of the  
10      transitional ends of the yoke adjacent thereto. Surfaces 44  
include channels 32 which are aligned with like channels in  
sidewalls 22, 24. A distance between a central longitudinal line  
of the passage means of the yoke and an end of the protruding end  
is preferably less than the distance measured between the central  
15      longitudinal line of the passage means and a connection to one of  
the second transitional surfaces.

Each one of the first transitional surfaces 26 is connected to  
one of the front, back, top and bottom walls, and to two of the  
second transitional surfaces 44.

20      Preferably, the front, back, top and bottom walls, the  
attaching means, the first and second transitional surfaces and the  
first and second sidewalls all have surfaces inclined to each  
adjacent surface. This inclination is preferably  $45^\circ$  so that the  
surfaces provide a faceted envelope from which the attaching means  
25      or yokes protrude for connection as will be discussed hereinafter.  
The faceted surfaces provide for the fracturing of the flowing  
water as it impinges on the module, and hence, the system.

5        A hollow watertight chamber is formed when the front, back, top and bottom walls, the attaching means, the first and second transition surfaces and the first and second sidewalls in spaced relation are connected as shown in particular in FIG. 2.

10      The embodiments shown in FIGS. 1-5 and 9-13 show modules formed of a pair of mating halves 46,48 having internal walls joined together and an external circumferential dividing groove 50. Each half includes the various surfaces, walls, passages and yokes with the ribbed protrusions, ridges, grooves and channels as indicated previously.

15      The embodiments of FIGS. 6-8 show modules of a unitary structure, with each individual module having the various front, rear, top, bottom, side, transition surfaces, passages and yokes incorporating the plurality of ribbed protrusions, ridges, grooves and channels as indicated above.

20      As shown in FIG. 9, the buoyant body can have its mass and buoyancy adjusted by introducing fresh, brackish or salt water into an interior of the body, depending upon the chemistry, wave action and bottom contour in which the system is disposed. Each pair of the mating halves is formed with an aperture means such as a port 25 52,54 in each one of two opposed top and bottom walls. The modules are preferably arranged in the water so that the apertures are arranged in a top to bottom orientation to fill and/or drain each

5 module as the conditions warrant. A closure means such as a removable plug 56,58 is adapted to immediately seal a corresponding one of the parts. The interior can also be filled with a marine grade floatation foam instead of water to provide added strength and make the modules unsinkable. The quantity of filling will  
10 determine the buoyancy of the modules and position in the water.

As shown in FIG. 10, two mating module halves 46,48 incorporate locking devices to secure the halves together to form a complete assembled module. Each half includes a circular central area 60,62 having respective lugs 64,66 on module 46 mating with openings 68,70 on module 48, lugs 72,74 on module 48 mating with openings 76,78 on module 46; and slots 80,82 on module 48, and slots 84,86 on module 46, linking the various elements together when assembled. Respective nubs 88,90 on module 46 also engage sockets 92,94 on module 48, and nubs 96,98 on module 48 engage sockets 100,102 on module 46.  
15  
20

FIG. 11 shows how the halves are assembled by positioning module 48, shown in dashed lines, over module 46, and twisting the two together clockwise so that the respective openings and lugs and sockets and nubs are engaged.

25 FIG. 12 shows an alternate connection assembly for joining the two mating module halves together. In this case a convoluted internal wall section is provided on each of the module halves in

5 place of the central area locking device of FIG. 11. The wall  
includes nubs 104 and lugs 106 in module half 48 which engage  
sockets 108 and slots 110 in the module half 46. An intermediate  
area includes opposing convolutions 112 and abutting portions 114.  
FIG. 13 shows an enlarged portion of this embodiment. The assembly  
10 is preferably formed of a suitable flexible plastic material which  
permits the mating sections to be engaged without difficulty.

In use, each one of the modules in the system is arranged as  
shown in FIG. 2 such that preferably, the angle of incidence of the  
wave impacting the modules contacts the wall at which point the  
flow of water is fractured to be guided along the convoluted  
15 transition surfaces, resulting in eddies and vortexes.

The ribbed surfaces of the modules provide increased strength,  
a larger surface area, more friction, more drag and more resistance  
to waves than previous smooth faceted structures. The assembly can  
20 be dismantled for movement to other areas and modules can be  
stacked for storage.

In FIG. 1, the ribbed modules of the present invention are  
shown arranged in layers to provide the preferred shape for use in  
the offshore environment. Attaching members preferably consist of  
25 marine rubber cables, such as resilient rodes used to interconnect  
the protruding ends of each one of the modules with, in some  
instances, four other separate and discrete modules. The rodes

5      are formed of marine rubber which is extremely resilient and strong  
to withstand thousands of pounds of force repeatedly being exerted  
on the system. Stainless steel cables within a rubber layer may  
also be used. The cables pass through the yoke passages to connect  
a plurality of linked modules in a desired pattern to form barriers  
10     of various shapes and sizes to accommodate varying wave conditions.  
The diameters of the passages and cables may also be varied. The  
view of FIG. 1 provides an arrangement of avenues, streets and  
shafts through which the water is permitted to flow to impact and  
be fractured on the ribbed faceted surfaces of each successive  
15     module. FIG. 2 shows the front wall, first transitional surface  
and two adjacent protruding ends intended to receive the oncoming  
flowing water to be fractured. This perspective is shown again in  
FIG. 1 with a plurality of the modules of the system. An arrow  
indicates movement of the flowing water from offshore to onshore.

20     The mounting of the modules with respect to each other to form  
the preferred pyramidal shape results in a plurality of the  
avenues running along a length of the system, and a plurality of  
the streets extending across the width of the system and transverse  
to the avenues. The avenues and shafts for the passage of water  
25     are substantially rectangular in shape, while each one of the  
street passages is substantially octagonal in shape.

5         The relationship between the avenues and streets form plazas  
which provide for an area in which the water from the fractured  
wave is permitted to be deflected off the ribbed faceted surfaces  
of each one of the modules to impact each other to create the  
eddies and vortexes which interfere with the flow of the water  
10         itself, as well as any oncoming waves. In effect, the construction  
of each one of the modules and the system as a whole is designed to  
employ the energy of the flow of water against itself so that the  
detrimental power of the waves is substantially reduced if not  
eliminated.

15         In addition, the marine rodes have resilient properties to  
secure the system to the anchoring assembly such as those  
distributed commercially as the Manta Ray™ anchoring system. The  
entire system resiliently rises and falls with the movement of the  
waves. When the flowing water first impacts the system, in  
addition to any upwelling of the water which may occur due to the  
underlying bottom contour, the system provides for a concertina  
effect. That is, after the flow of water has impacted and been  
fractured on the ribbed faceted surfaces and protruding ends of the  
modules, it moves through the avenues, streets and shafts and  
20         plazas. The hydrodynamic force of the oncoming water causes the  
system to expand to receive the water under the concertina effect  
to catch or swell as much of the energy that remains in the  
oncoming wave. The return resiliency of the system provides its  
own kinetic energy as the concertina effect collapses thereby

5 further interfering with successive waves impacting on and entering  
the system.

The arrangement of the modules in layers by tying a plurality  
of modules together with a plurality of horizontal rods is  
important to the invention. Preferably, the modules are connected  
10 to each other in three dimensions to provide the most impact upon  
the oncoming flowing water.

The system employs at least three rows of modules, i.e. a  
first primary horizontal row of modules connected to another module  
of a second horizontal row vertically disposed from the first  
15 horizontal row which in turn is connected to still another module  
of a third horizontal row.

A plurality of such systems are anchored offshore of a beach  
to extract energy from the flowing water and waves. The  
arrangement of the systems can be in parallel columns, or in  
20 staggered rows. The latter is the preferable arrangement so that  
each one of the separate and discrete systems interferes with the  
wave action of one of the other systems.

The energy dissipating system of the present invention can be  
constructed and arranged as an assembly to react to hydrodynamic  
25 forces produced by waves. Such a system consist of a plurality of  
interconnectible modules and the means to resiliently connect the

5 modules, such as the attaching members, to enable the modules to spread when subjected to hydrodynamic forces produced by waves, and concentrate when the forces are reduced. In addition, the anchoring assembly resiliently restrains displacement of the assembly urged by the buoyancy and hydrodynamic forces associated  
10 with the waves.

In particular, the modules are constructed to be assembled to thereby form vortexes between and among the modules. The spaces, i.e. the avenues, streets, shafts, and plazas, are arranged to form flow patterns for an impeded flow of the water through the assembly. Each of the modules is constructed and arranged to coact with the other modules to form an impeded flow path about and among the modules such that the eddies and vortexes discussed above are formed.  
15

The arrangement of the modules with respect to each other provides for a pumping action between and among the modules in reaction to the buoyancy of the modules and the hydrodynamic forces to which the assembly is exposed.  
20

The resilient restraint of the displacement of the assembly can also be controlled by adjusting the mass and buoyancy of each module, and therefore the assembly. The use of the elastomeric rods secured to anchors in the sea floor permits each one of the assemblies to be restrained at a strategic location. The anchoring  
25

5 of the assembly restrains the assembly to a locus at the strategic assembly. The locus can be adjusted upon selecting an elastomeric rode having a particular length and inherent resiliency.

The present invention also provides for a method of disrupting wave action prior to the waves contacting the shore and causing  
10 erosion. The method is directed to forming an assembly or a system from a plurality of the modules, and then connecting the plurality of separate modules to be resilient in at least one dimension. Of course, arranging a plurality of layers such that the layers are interconnected to each other, such as shown in FIG. 1 is preferred.  
15 The modules are resiliently connected in a horizontal direction to enable spreading and concentration of the individual modules in response to hydrodynamic energy exerted by waves contacting the system. The assembly is positioned and anchored to a locus at a select strategic location to interfere with the oncoming waves.  
20 The buoyancy and mass of the assembly with respect to the wave action at the strategic location is also adjusted by adjusting the size and shape of the assembly and the position and number of separate modules.

25 Each one of the modules can be filled with air, foam, sea water, sand or marine concrete depending upon the frequency desired for the system, and will have an inertial mass of approximately 35,000 pounds. In the arrangement of the modules to form the system, the oncoming flow of water is forced to impact and be

5 fractured upon the system as a heavily resistant filter, such as an energy filter. The anchoring cables formed of marine rubber permit the system to rise with the surge of the waves and at a certain point resist the movement, thereby further fracturing the oncoming flow of water.

10 Since energy is not destroyed but is converted, the movement of the system on its resilient rodes of the anchoring system converts the wave energy to heat, mechanical motion and potential energy which can be used for other applications.

15 A system according to the present can be made into any size, depending upon the number of modules and the layering structuring employed. For example, for a system to measure 12' wide x 10' deep, approximately 51 of the modules will be required. The horizontal rodes interconnect the protruding ends of the modules. Locking caps are used to secure ends of the rodes at the spaced apart terminating surfaces, which function as bearing surfaces discussed above. The system is naturally buoyant and without fill will have a lifting capacity of in excess of 15,000 pounds in water.

20 A plurality of the systems are preferably placed in horizontal rows parallel to and in appropriate depth from the shore to create a flexible energy filter through which waves must pass to reach the shore. Under certain conditions, horizontal rows will be

5 paralleled by a second or third horizontal row which will act as a  
layer defense in those environments where the wave activity is more  
vigorous or the shore is exposed to storms.

An uppermost layer of the system can be painted in an  
international color such as orange, to denote certain areas. The  
10 system is constructed such that only approximately one layer of  
modules will extend from the water's surface, depending upon the  
salinity of the water. In addition, the anchoring assembly is such  
that system can be uncoupled from its mooring and removed to a  
remote location where it can be used, repaired or replaced.

15 The modules may incorporate various colored or luminescent  
surfaces for identifying their location. They may also be employed  
as supporting structures for mounting platforms, signs and  
detection devices, or used as floating docks.

It will be understood that the embodiments described herein  
20 are merely exemplary and that a person skilled in the art may make  
many variations and modifications without departing from the spirit  
and scope of the invention. All such modifications and variations  
of the invention are intended to be covered in the appended claims.